A Moſt true Relation of the late Proceedings in *Bohemia, Germany,* and *Hungaria*. Dated the 1. the 10. and 13. of Iuly, this preſent yeere 1620.

As alſo of the happie Arriuall of Sir Andrew Gray into Luſatia.

Together with the Articles of Peace betweene the Catholikes, and the Princes of the Reformed Religion, in the Citie of *Vlme*, the third of July laſt.

1. Esdras 4. 41.

And all the people then ſhouted, and ſaid, Great is Truth, and mightie aboue all things.

Faithfully tranſlated out of the high Dutch.

DORT.
M. D. C. X X.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A moſt true Relation of the late proceedings in Bohemia, Germanie, and Hungaria. Dated the firſt, the tenth, and thirteenth of Iuly, this preſent yeare 1620.

MEHEMET AGA, Embaſſadour extraordinarie from the Great Turke, arriued here at Prague, being receyued verie honourably by many Noble men and Officers of the State, the Citizens being all in good equipage, both on Horſe and Foot well armed, which was a verie glorious ſight to all the beholders: In this manner was hee conueyed to his lodging. The next day, his Maieſtie did ſend his owne Caroch, together with many Noble men, to bring him vnto the Caſtle to his firſt audience.

At his entry into the Chãber of Preſence, the King and Queene being there alreadie, he made a verie ſubmiſſiue reuerence, accor-

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ding to the forme of his Countrie, and began his ſpeech with congratulation, wiſhing all health and happineſſe to his Maieſties new gouernement, and that his Crowne might be peaceablie eſtabliſhed to him and his poſteritie for euer; earneſtly deſiring in the name of his Maſter, that there might be a perpetuall Peace betwixt his Maſter and his Maieſtie, and all the reſt of the incorporate Prouinces: declaring further, that his Maſter the Mightie Emperour of the Turkes, would be a friend to his Maieſtie, and to all his Maieſties friends; contrarily, hee proteſted, to be an enemie to all his Maieſties foes, both to them that now were his enemies, or to thoſe that might be hereafter. He moſt earneſtly ſolicited, that his Maieſties Ambaſſadors might be ſent with all ſpeede to the *Portt*, who now alreadie were at the Generall Aſſemblie, at *Newenſolle* in Hungarie, attending the diſpatch of the Hungarian Ambaſſadours, with whom they are minded to goe to Conſtantinople.

This Ambaſſador had alſo Letters from the chiefe Vizir Baſsha, and alſo receiued other Letters in his iourney from the Gouernour Baſsha of *Buda*: The contents of

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theſe Letters were alſo congratulatory, with aſſurance, that ſo ſoone as his Maieſties Ambaſſadours, and the Ambaſſadours of the other Prouinces, did come to the *Portt*, there ſhould be a firme and perpetuall peace confirmed and eſtabliſhed betwixt the Turkiſh Emperour and his Maieſtie, and with all the other incorporate Countries.

This Ambaſſadour *Mæhemet Aga*, did behaue himſelfe wonderfull well, and with ſo great reſpect to his Maieſtie, that it was euidently perceiued by his geſture, the true affection he bore towards his Maieſtie: he alſo deſired in the name & behalfe of his Maſter, to be truely enformed of theſe informations which were deliuered to his Maſter, by *Ludowick Molar* Ambaſſadour from the Emperour *Ferdinand:* this Ambaſſador from *Ferdinand*, had reported at the Great Turkes Court, that his Maſter, the Emperour *Ferdinand*, had all Bohemia at his command, excepting the Citie of Prague alone, which was (as he ſaid) onely and alone in the power of their new choſen King; and that the buſineſſe betwixt his Maſter and thoſe incorporate Countries was but a trifle; ſaying, that the Bohemians were but Bores and Clownes,

Clownes, and that his Maſter was as a roring Lion, who would and could teare them in peeces at his pleaſure, euen as a hungrie Lion teares and chaſes a flocke of Sheepe.

This *Mehemet Aga* ſpoke with great paſſion, ſaying, Now doe I ſee the contrarie, and I deſire to bee diſpatched with more ſpeed, that I may informe my Great Maſter at Conſtantinople of the lyes of *Molar*, who ſurely ſhall bee called to account for theſe his ſpeeches, ſo ſoone as I doe come to *Portt*.

The ſame night arriued *Stephanus Kowakozkie*, Ambaſſadour extraordinarie from the Prince of Tranſiluania, a man greatly in fauour with that Prince, and his principal Secretarie. This Ambaſſadour treats very ſeriouſly with the King and Counſaile of all matters of Eſtate, for he is verie inward with his Maſter, notwithſtanding that hee is a Papiſt, and euerie day he goes publiquely to the Capuchine Friers to heare Maſſe. He deſires earneſtly to know the force of the Imperiall *Bann*, and how preiudiciall it may bee to the King, and how farre it ſtretches, and who they are that dare put it in execution, and what friends the King hath there: and what ſtore of prouiſion

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the King hath for the maintenance of the warres: He demands alſo, if his Maieſtie be inclined to Peace, and many other queſtions more. Vpon all theſe hee ſhall ſhortly receiue anſwer, to giue him all content. Hee promiſeth his Maieſtie, that his Maſter will die and liue with him, and that ſhortly his Maſter would be in the field with 25000. choyce men, in defence of the King of Bohemia, and the incorporate Countries.

The Prince of Tranſiluania, *Bethlehem Gabor*, is now at Newenſall in Hungaria, where are aſſembled together all the Nobilitie and Gentrie of that Countrie, as alſo Ambaſſadours from all places thereabouts; as the Bohemian Ambaſſadours, the Polonian, the Venetian, the Turkiſh, and many others, they expect daily the Ambaſſadour of the Emperour *Ferdinand*.

The Prince of Tranſiluania hath cauſed them to breake downe all the yron Grates that were in the Windows of the great Hall, whereupon ſome coniecture that hee hath done this to the end that if any man ſhould begin to mutine, that they might with more facilitie be throwne out at the Windowes; taking example from that that was done

here in this Caſtle of Prague, about a yeare agoe.

Amongſt the reſt, as the Turkiſh Ambaſ-baſſadour was conueyed to ſee the rarities of this Caſtle, they alſo ſhewed him that window out of the which they threw thoſe falſe Patriots and traitors to their Countrie: He diligently obſerued euerie thing, but hee told them, that in doing ſo, they had forgotten one thing; which beeing asked what it was, he ſaid, That they ſhould haue had ſome men below, to haue cut them all in pieces, whereby might haue beene preuented much miſchiefe which thoſe traytors haue practiſed ſince.

The Polonian Ambaſſadour arriued at Newenſoll in Hungaria, in great pompe and ſtate, with twentie Coaches, and one hundred Horſe, and ſixtie Heidukes all in Liuerie; his Ambaſſage is for to treat of a Peace betwixt the Emperour and the Hungarians, and the Bohemians; alſo, hee made one excuſe for the harme that the Coſakes had done, ſaying, that they were men without all order; and proteſting, that neyther the King nor Councell of Poland knew of their comming thither: Moreouer, he deſired that

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the ancient confederation betwixt Poland and Hungaria, might be renewed and confirmed. In this meane time there arriued at Vienna a new ſwarme of theſe Coſakes, who had paſſed thorow Hungary with ſo great diligence, that it was almoſt not beleeued till it was too late: In this their paſſing, they did not touch Sileſia, or Morauia. They haue done great harme in Hungarie, eſpecially to an Hungarian Nobleman, called the Count of Turzo; wherupon, the Hungarians were ſo enraged, that preſently they arreſted the Polonian, as hee was about to goe to meete the Emperours Embaſſadour: Preſently the Hungarians armed a choyce companie of Horſemen, and with ſo great diligence did follow the Coſakes, that they ouertooke them, and ſlew two hundred of them, the reſt narrowly eſcaped. The Count of Turn, arriued here the night afore out of Hungarie, who related this fight, and the ouerthrow. The ſaid Count ſhall command the armie in abſence of the Prince of Anhalt, if ſo be that the Bauarian attempt any thing againſt Bohemia. Certainly, theſe Coſakes were thoſe vpon whom the Marquis of Iegerſdorff was commanded to attend in Sileſia; but they

ſmelling the Rat, turned quickly another way, and ſo ſtole thorow Hungaria. But they may be aſſured that there will be better watch ſet for them, (ſo men through loſſe growes wiſe.)

As concerning our Bohemian armies, both ours and the enemies are lying neere one another in Auſtria: no notable thing can bee done, for the Count of Buckoy is ſo intrenched, and keepes himſelfe ſo cloſe, that they cannot get him out to fight, although that daily they attempt to bring him out of his Conie-hole; euerie day the Prince of Anhalt hath ſome new ſtratagem or other to pull him out, but he will not fight. We cannot yet tell the reaſon, except he be lurking and attending what will be done by the Saxon and Bauarian, and what they will doe, or what helpe they will ſend, the time will tell vs.

Wee are here prouided againſt their comming, eſpecially if the Bauarian attempt any thing againſt vs; all thoſe Forces that hee hath gathered together, are not all willing to ſmell the Bohemian ayre: for the Count of Lipp with his ſix hundred Horſe are gone backe from him, and another two hundred

are fled through the Palatinate, & some are fled through the Duchie of Wirttembergh; so that they flie before they see vs: they say plainely, that they were not taken vp to goe into Bohemia, being so farre off. The Landgraue of Hessen, and the Duke of Brunswicke are vp in Armes; and it may be will meet with these men. Colonel *Kraitz* his Regiment are also in Mutinie; and Colonel *Haslanks* Regiment are also in Mutinie: and for certaine, in the Bauarian Armie, as well as in the Counts of Buckoy, the Plague is sore, and they die amaine. So that it is apparent to all the World, that onely and alone the Almightie God fights for vs, and from him we onely expect our helpe, to him alone be the prayse. The Duke of Bauiers Generall, called *Monsieur de Tillie*, is extreme sicke; and if so be that he die, surely the Duke will not get such another Generall in haste. If the Duke will needs trouble and molest his Neighbours, let him take heede, that he finde not strange Guests in his owne House at home; for wee know the way as well to Bauaria, as Bauaria knowes the way to vs: and as for the Hungarians, they will not leaue vs. The whole Nobilitie and

Gentric of Bohemia are readie to put foot in ſtirrop, to make defence againſt all Inuaſions.

Colonel *Gray* is (God be bleſſed) ſafely arriued in Luſatia with his Brittans: he hath muſtred two thouſand foure hundred braue men; they are mightily prayſed for their modeſt behauiour in their paſſage. They are ſo well gouerned, and ſo good diſcipline amongſt them, that they are prayſed by all men aboue all other Nations that are there: for they are contented with that that the people giues them with good will, committing no Outrage nor Violence againſt any man. They are all armed, and the Kings Maieſtie hath giuen them leaue to reſt themſelues three weekes, and it may be, will let them lye there ſtill vpon the Frontiers, for we muſt not yet truſt too much.

The Princes of the Vnion haue drawne away their Forces from the Danubie: ſince that, now they are agreed with the Duke of Bauier, they march directly towards the Rhine, to defend the Palatinate againſt the inuaſion of Marquis *Spinola*, who hath rayſed a moſt fearefull Armie. Their Armie conſiſts of eight thouſand Footmen, and

foure thouſand Horſemen; they are all choice men of worth: The French Embaſſadours, when they ſaw them at the Citie of *Vlme*, did highly prayſe them.

In the Palatinate there is alſo eight thouſand men more, all well trayned Souldiors, beſides ſix hundred Horſemen, that did ſerue the Venetians in theſe their laſt Wars againſt *Ferdinand*, now Emperour. So that, with our Engliſh Forces and Low-Countrey men, they will haue ſo good an Army, as by Gods grace ſhall bee able enough to beard the prowd Enemie; and it may be, before all the Play be playd, that we may get the Cards to deale alſo.

The Landgraue of Heſſen, together with the Earles of Wetteraw, and alſo the Marquiſſe of Baden, & the Citie of Strasburgh, are all in good readineſſe to withſtand the Enemie; leauing the euent of all this to the Almightie God, who alwayes defends the righteous.

The Citie of Strasburgh hath gotten ſecret intelligence, that *Spinola* doth meane to viſit them; whereupon they arme with all ſpeed, and haue ſent their Embaſſadours to their ancient Confederates, the Switzers: where-

wherupon there was an Assembly at Basil of all the Cantons the 16. of Iuly. They haue chosen Colonel *Helmsteder* to leade their forces, and to defend their Confederates.

The Citie of Franckfort is also aduertised, that he meanes to doe with them as hee did lately with Wesel and Aquisgran: which hath made them to seeke to the Princes of the Vnion for helpe, and for their best counsaile; promising faithfully to obey them in all things. So that it may be, that *Spinola's* Iesuitish Plots may faile him, and that the Pit that he digges for others, he may fall into it himselfe: neuerthlesse, wee alwayes refer all things to God.

Yester day also, after the morning Sermon, the Turkish Embassador had audience the second time, and within three dayes had a finall answer to his contentment; hoping, that there should be a firme peace very shortly concluded betwixt his Maiestie and the Great Turke.

From

From Newenſall in Hungarie the 3. of July, 1620.

THe Eſtates of the Countrie, are making great preparation for the Crowning of a new King, and certainely, it can bee no other but *Bethlehem Gabor*. The Parliament here is prolonged til the fifteene of Iuly; all the Nobilitie and Gentrie are ſent for to come and appeare in their owne perſons, and whoſoeuer does not come or giue a lawfull excuſe, that then that Perſon ſhall be proclaimed as enemie to his Countrie. All the Ambaſſadours haue had audience of *Bethlehem* and the Eſtates. The Polonian Ambaſſadour intercedes mightily, that they would take *Ferdinand* againe for their King; but the Eſtates will not in any wiſe be mooued to breake their confederacie with the King of Bohemia, and the reſt of the incorporate Countries: They are alſo mightily angry with the Polonian Ambaſſadour, becauſe of the loſſe they haue receiued by the Coſaks, and they doe detaine him yet, and will not ſuffer him to depart.

The Emperour ſpends all the money that he hath gotten from the Pope and Itali-

ans, in ſeeking to corrupt the Bohemian and Hungarian Nobilitie; but we know it well, and we may bee ſure, if euer we enter our neckes againe into his tyrannicall yoke, we ſhall be ſure to pay for all: God be bleſſed, he hath found as yet no ſuch ground to ſowe his ſeede on, and we hope that God will defend vs from all treacherous Plots, euen for the glorie of his name Ieſus Chriſt the righteous, to whome with the Father, and his bleſſed Spirit, be attributed all Glorie and Honour for euer.

Amen.

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An Abstract of certaine Articles of Peace, concluded and agreed vpon, betweene the Catholikes, and those of the reformed Religion, in the Citie of Vlme, the 23. of Iune, Stylo vetere. And the 3. of Iuly, Stylo nouo, 1620.

WE *Maximilian*, by the Grace of God, Palsgraue of the Rhein, &c. And *Ioachim Ernest* Marquisse of Brandenburge, &c. Make knowne vnto all men, that for as much, as that presently, and for a long time, not onely in the whole Empire of Germanie, but also in diuers other Kingdomes and Countries bordering vpon the same, there hath and is great preparation daily made for Warres; and that both the Catholikes, and the vnited Princes, Electors and States of the reformed Religion, therein by that meanes haue taken occasion to make preparations for the same: Whereupon, great suspitions, and many bad conceites are, and haue beene raised among them, and no meanes hitherto hath beene vsed, made nor procured, to moone either side to surcease from their said preparations, and militarie offensiue proceedings, thereby to diuert them from the same, and to procure a peace to be made throughout the whole Empire, whereby the said mislikes and troubles might cease and haue an end, and a better concord, confidence and vnitie betweene them on both parts (by that meanes) might be erected and established. We by meanes and procurement of the French Kings Honourable Embassage, which to that end, are here assembled in Vlme, by these presents, giue our consents vnto an assured contract of Peace,

and Vnitie to be made, and from henceforth holden, betweene the ſaid parties on both ſides, in maner and forme following.

1. Firſt, we *Maximilian* Palſgraue of the Rheine, Generall for the vnited Catholiks, and *Ioachim Erneſt* Marquiſſe of Brandenburge, Lieutenant Generall for the vnited Proteſtants, for our ſelues, and in the names of the Princes, Electors and States of both parts, vpon our Honours, and Princely words (in as firme manner and forme, as by Law it may or can be deuiſed, and ſet downe) promiſe, that neither the one nor the other, of the ſaid confederated Princes, Electors and States, on either part, in any maner, nor by meanes, or wayes, nor vpon any pretence whatſoeuer, neither by themſelues, nor by any other, for them, or in their names, ſhall from henceforth withſtand, moleſt, or trouble one the other, nor once take occaſion to inuade the ſaid Princes Electors Countries, Lands, People, Townes or Villages; neither for any Spirituall or Temporall cauſes touching Religion and matter of Peace, ſeeke any meanes or manner of hinderance, trouble, moleſtation, or vexation, in or vnto the ſame, by any open or ſecret practiſes, deuiſes or policies whatſoeuer. But that the ſaid Catholikes with thoſe of the Religion, and they of the Religion with the Catholikes, ſhall continue, vphold, and maintaine, an vnfained Peace, Truce, and vnitie together, and will and ſhall permit and ſuffer each other to liue, be, and continue in peace and quietneſſe. And that this promiſe and aſſurance of Peace, that is to be holden betweene the ſaid Princes and States,

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bordering one vpon the other, (according to the constitutions and Lawes of the Empire, (as reason and equitie requireth) may be orderly continued and vpholden on both sides; the souldiers that are in the places bordering vpon each other, shall, as neere as possible they may, (without any hurt or damage to their confederates) be remoued and discharged from thence, and no others lodged in the same.

2. Secondly, It is also agreed and consented, that if any of the vnited Princes Electors and States of either of the said parties, vpon necessitie shall require passage through the Countrie (according to the laws of the Empire) for certaine forces, that they shall haue neede of, for their safegard and defence (vpon securitie not to attempt any other thing:) neither of the said parties shall refuse the same one vnto the other, so the said request be made in time, and not sodenly, or with short warning, when the said forces are vpon the borders of the Countrie, or within the same, whereby the Countrie people may in any sort be molested and troubled.

3. Thirdly, We *Maximilian*, Duke of Bayern, and the rest of the vnited Catholique States, excluding the Kingdome of Bohemia, and the Countries incorporated to the same, out of this our present contract of Peace, in the same onely containe and comprehend those Princes Electors, Countries and Territories, which on both sides belong and appertaine vnto the said Princes Electors and States aforesaid, as also the Elector Palatine, together with his Lands and Territories (as long as we at this time haue not to doe with

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the others, touching the aforesaid contentions, but as we hope, are in good termes with the same.) And so much We the said Catholique Princes, Electors, and States thought good to declare touching the Kingdome of Bohemia, and the Countries incorporated to the same. And We *Ioachim Ernest*, Marquis of Brandenburg, for Vs, and the vnited Princes, Electors and States of the Religion, likewise protest and declare, that We doe not herein comprehend the said Kingdome of Bohemia, nor the Countries incorporated to the same, but are content to let their affaires passe as they doe, and proceede as they are; acknowledging this our Declaration onely to extend vnto the Princes Electors Lands and Countries, that are contained within the Empire of Germanie, and no otherwise.

4. Fourthly, so that, while contracts of Peace and Vnitie are in question, and to be decided and concluded, diuers dislikes, complaints, and wrongs that haue beene done, committed, and made, are omitted and not determined, by reason of the shortnesse of time, and want of conuenient meanes, presently to order the same. Neuertheless, in regard that both the said parties, as well the Catholiques, as those of the reformed Religion in the said Empire, haue not proceeded so farre in this point as they desire: it is promised by them on both sides, to be done, and referred to another time, when with more deliberation the same shall and may be determined and decided.

As also, touching the damages and wrongs sustained by both sides and parties of the said Vnion, by meanes

meanes of the ſouldiers pretended to be done: ſpecially at Svudheim, and the places bordering thereon: The reſtitutions thereof, ſhall hereafter with all reaſon and equitie be ordered and agreed vpon.

All which poynts, We *Maximilian*, Duke of Bayerne, and *Ioachim Erneſt* Margraue of Brandenburg, not onely for our ſelues, but alſo in the names and behalfes of our confederated friends the Princes Electors & States of the Empire on both ſides, promiſe, firmely, aſſuredly, and conſtantly, to vphold and maintaine.

In full aſſurance and ſecuritie whereof, Wee haue hereunto ſubſcribed our hands, and cauſed the ſame publiquely to be ſet forth in Print. Giuen the third of Iuly *Stylo noue*, and the 23. of Iune, *Stylo vetere*, *Anno* 1620.

FINIS.